capacious cisterns of the Moors. It looks down on Granada, and from the crumbling parapets there are superb views over the city, the vega and its inclosing mountains. The Alhambra rese opposite, against the dark-red and purple background of the Fierra Nevada, and a canopy of heavy rain-clouds rested on all the hights. A fitful gleam of sunshine now and then, broke through and wandered over the plain, touching up white towers and olive groves and reaches of the winding Xenil, with a brilliancy which sug-gested the splendor of the whole picture, if once thus restored to its proper light. I could see Santa Fé in the distance, toward Loxa; neater and more eastward, the Sierra de Elvira, of a deep violet color, with the woods of the Soto de Roma, the Duke of Wellington's estate, at its base; and beyond it the mountain of Parapan-da, the weather-guage of Granada, still covered with clouds. There is an old Granadian proverb which says : " When Parapanda wears his bonnet, it will rain whether God wills it or ne."
From the chapel of San Miguel, above the Albaycin, there is a very striking view of the deep gorge of the Darro, as one's feet, with the gar-dens and white walls of the Generalife rising beyond, and the Silla del Moro and the Mountain of the Sun towering above it. The long, irregular lines of the Alhambra, with the huge red towers rising here and there, reminded me somewhat of a distant view of Karnak; and like Karnak, the Alhambra is picturesque from

whatever point it is viewed.

We descended through wastes of cactus to the Darro, in whose turbid stream a group of men were washing for gold. I watched one of them. as the twited his bowl in precisely the California style, but got nothing for his pains. Mateo says they often make a dollar a day, each. Passing under the Tower of Comares and along the battlements of the Alhambra, we climbed to the Generalife. This charming villa is still in good preservation, though its exquisite filagreee and scroll work have been greatly injured by white-wash. The elegant colonnades surround gardens rich in roses, myrtles and cypresses, and the fountains that lulled the Moorish Kings in their summer idleness still pour their fertilizing In one of the rooms is a small and bad portrait gallery, containing a supposed por-trait of Boabdil. It is a mild, amiable face, but wholly lacks strength of character.

To-day I devoted to the Alhambra. The storm

which, as the people say, has not been equaled for several years, showed no signs of break-ing up, and in the midst of a driving shower I ascended to the Vermilion Towers, which are supposed to be of Phoenician origin. They stand on the extremity of a long, narrow ledge, which stretches out like an arm from the hill of the Albambra. The pasco lies between and is shaded by beautiful elms, which the Moors planted. I entered the Albambra by the Gate of Jus-

tice, which is a fine specimen of Moorish architecture, though of common red brick and mortar. It is singular what a grace the horse-shoe arch gives to the most heavy and lumbering mass of masonry. The round arches of the Christian edifices of Granada seem tame and inelegant, in comparison. Over the arch of the vestibule of this gate is the colossal hand, and over the inner extrance the key, celebrated in the tales of Washington Irving and the super-stitions of the people. I first ascended the Torre de la Vela, where the Christian flag was first planted on the 2d of January, 1492. The view of the Vega and City of Granada was even grander than from the Albaycin. Parapanda still was bonneted in clouds, but patches of blue sky began to open above the mountains of Loxa. A little boy accompanied us. to see that I did not pull the bell, the sound of which would call together all the troops in the city. While we stood there, the funeral procession of the man murdered two nights before came up the street of Gomerez, and passed around the hill under the Vermilion Towers.

I made the circuit of the walls before entering the Palace. In the Place of the Cisterns I stopped to take a drink of the cool water of the Darro, which is brought thither by subterranean channels from the hills. Then, passing the ostentatious pile commenced by Charles V., but which was never finished, and never will be or ought to be, we walked along the southern ramparts to the Tower of the Seven Floors, amid the ruins of which I discerned the top of the arch by which the unfortunate Boabdil quitted Granada, and which was thenceforth closed forever. In the Tower of the Infantas a number of workmen were busy restoring the interior, which has been cruelly damaged. The brilliant azulejo, or tile-work, the delicate arches and filigree sculpture of the walls, still attest its former elegance and give some color to the tradition that it was the residence of the Moorish

As we passed through the little village which

still exists among the ruins of the fortress, Mateo invited me to step in and see his father, the genuine "honest Mateo," immortalized in the "Tales of the Alhambra." The old man has taken up the trade of silk-weaving, and had a number of gayly-colored ribbons on his loom. He is more than sixty years old and now quite the same honest face, that captivated his temporary master. He spoke with great enthusiasm of Mr. Irving, and brought out from a place of safety the "Alhambra" and the "Chronicles of the Conquest," which he has carefully preserved. He then produced an Andalusian sash. the work of his own hands, which he insisted on binding around my waist, to see how it would look. I must next take off my coat and hat and put on his Sunday jacket and jaunty sombrero.
"Por Dios!" he exclaimed: "que buen mozo!
Señor, you are a legitimate Andalusian!" After this, of course, I could do no less than buy the "You must show it to Washington ing," said he, "and tell him it was made by Mateo's own hands," which I promised. I must then go into the kitchen and eat a pomegranate from his garden—a glorious pomegranate, with kernels of crimson, and so full of blood that you could not touch them but it trickled through your fingers. El Marques, a sprightly dog, and great slate-colored cat, took possession of my legs, and begged for a share of every mouthful I took, while old Mateo sat beside me, rejoicing in the flavor of a Gibraltar cigar which I gave him. But my time was precious, and so I let the "Son of the Alhambra" go back to his loom, aud set out for the Palace of the Moorish Kings.

This palace is so hidden behind the ambitious shell of that of Charles V. that I was at a loss where it could be. I thought I had compassed the hill, and yet had seen no indications of the renowned magnificence of the Albambra. But true Moorish realm, the Court of the Fishpond, or of the Myrtles, as it is sometimes called. Here I saw again the slender piliars, the fringed and embroidered arches, and the perforated, lace-like tracery of the fairy corridors. Here hedges of roses and myrtles still bloomed around the ancient tank, wherein hundreds of gold-fish disported. The noises of the hill do not penetrate here, and the solitary porter who admitted me went back to his post and suffered me to wander at will through the enchanted

I passed out of this court by an opposite door, and saw, through the vistas of marble pillars and the wonderful fretwork which seems thing of air rather than of earth, the Fountain of the Lions. Thence I entered in succession the Hall of the Abencerrages, the Hall of the Two Sisters, the apartments of the Sultanas, the Mosque, and the Hall of the Ambassadors. These places all that is left of the renowne palace—are now well kept and carefully guarded. Restorations are going on, here and there, and the place is scrupulously watched, that no foreign Vandal may further injure what the nalive Goths have done their best to destroy. The rubbish has been cleared away, the rents in the walls have been filled up, and for the first time since it passed into Spanish hands, there seems

stand. What has been already destroyed we can only partially conjecture; but no one sees what remains without completing the picture in his own imagination, and placing it among the mest perfect and marvellous creations of human

Nothing can exceed the richness of invention which, in this series of halls, corridors and courts, never repeats the same oranneats, but from the simplest primitive forms and colors, produces a thousand combinations, not one of which is in discord with the grand design. useless to attempt a detailed description of this architecture: it is so unlike anything else in the world, that, like Karnak or Basibek, those only world, that, like Karnak or Baailes, those only know the Albambra who see it. When you can weave stone and hang your halls with marble tapestry, you may rival it. It is nothing to me that these ornaments are stucco: to sculpture them in marble is only a work of the hands. Their great excellence is in the design, which, like all executions. like all great things, suggests even more than it gives. If I could create all that the Court of Lions suggested to me for its completion, it would fulfil the dream of King Sheddad, and surpass the palaces of the Moslem Paradise.

The pavilions of the Court of Lions, and the halls which open into it, on either side, approach the nearest to their original perfection. The floors are marble, the wainscoating of painted tiles, the walls of embroidery, still gleaming with the softened lustre of their original tints, and the lofty conical domes seem to be huge sparry crystalizations, hung with dropping stal-actites, rather than any work of the human hand. Each of these domes is cast in 5,000 pieces, and the pendent prismatic blocks, col-ored and gilded, gradually resolve themselves, as you gaze, into the most intricate and elegant designs. But you must study long ere you have won all the secret of their beauty. To comprehend them one should spend a whole day, lying on his back, under each one. Mateo spread his cloak for me in the fountain in the Hall of the Abencerrages, over the blood stains made by the decapitation of those gallant chiefs, and I lay half an hour looking upward: and this is what I made out of the dome its central pinnacle bung the chalice of a flower with feathery petals, like the "crape myrtle of our Southern States. Outside of the branched downward the right rays of a large star, whose points touched the base of the dome; yet the star was itself composed of while between its rays and around its points fell a shower of blossoms, shells and sparry drops. From the base of the dome hung a gorgeous pattern of lace with a fringe of bugles. projecting into eight points so as to form a star of drapery, hanging from the points of the flowery star in the dome. The spaces between the angles were filled with masses of stalactites, dropping one below the other, till they tapered into the plain square sides of the hall.

In the Hall of the Two Sisters I lay likewise for a considerable time, resolving its misty glories into shape. The dome was still more gestive of flowers. The highest and central piece was a deep trumpet-flower, whose mouth was cleft into eight petals. It hung in the center of a superb lotus-cup, the leaves of which were exquisitely veined and chased. Still further below swung a mass of mimosa blossoms, intermixed with pods and lance-like leaves, and around the base of the dome opened the bells of sixteen gorgeous tulips. These pictures may not be very intelligible, but I know not how else to paint the effect of this fairy architecture.

In Granada, as in Seville and Cordova, one's sympathies are wholly with the Moors. A few mutilated traces which still remain of their power, taste and refinement, surpass any of the monuments erected by the race which conquered them. The Moorish Dynasty in Spain was truly, as Irving observes, a splendid exotic, doomed never to take a lasting root in the soil. It was choked to death by the native weeds, and in place of lands richly cultivated and teeming with plenty, we now have barren and almost depopu-lated wastes—in place of education, industry, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, an enslaved, ignorant and degenerate race. Anda-lusia would be far more prosperous at this day had she remained in Moslem hands. True, she would not have received that Faith which is yet destined to be the redemption of the world, but the doctrines of Mahomet are more acceptable to God and more beneficial to Man than those of that Inquisition, which, in Spain alone, has shed ten times as much Christian blood as all the Moslem races together for the last six centuries. It is not from a mere romantic interest that I lament the fate of Boabdil, and the extinction of his dynasty. Had he been a king worthy to reign in those wonderful halls, he never would have left them. Had he perished there, fighting to the last, he would have been freed from forty years of weary exile and an obscure death. Well did Charles V. observe, when speaking of him: "Better a tomb in the Alhambra than a palace in the Alpujarras!"

EUROPE.

Details of the Tory Defeat-The New Ministry-Prince Murat and King Bomba-Prince Daulel, of Monteneare, and Omar

London, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1852. Now that the Ministerial crisis has come to an end, by the formation of a Whig Ministry, in which the place of the Greys, dropped for the time being, is filled by the most eminent Peclites, we can expect a firm Government in England, more vigorous and more consistent than the last two Administrations. Lord Derby accepted office only with the hope of carrying Office had no attraction for him, if he cou not benefit the great landed interest of the country With his enormous riches, develved upon him by the death of his father, an amateur naturalist, with pas-sions which make him the king of the turf, he little cared for his office, as soon as he saw that his principles were defeated by the General Election. He there foretook it very coolly that the financial plan of the Right Hon, Benjamin Disrucli was left in a minority. result was telegraphed to the Queen, and Lord Derby, on arriving at Osborne in the afternoon, an nounced the political crists to his royal mistress with a loke: "Medam," said he, "we are all in a mess, bu Benjamin's mess is five times as large as ours." The Ministerial defeat was not at all foreseen by the Tories The day previous to the division the Irish brigade held a meeting, and decided to vote against the Ministry, but fourteen members, led by Nessra, Duffy and Lucas, the Editors of The Nation and of The Tablet, seconded from their colleagues, in order to support Lord Derby, on account of the tenant right Bill, which was more likely to be carried under Conservative than under Whig rule. Lord Derby, however, declared on the same evening, at the Lords, that he considered the Irish tenant right nothing short of Communism and consiscs. tion of property, and the Irish fourteen therefore returned again to the Opposition. When Lord Derby was informed of this untoward event, he went down to the House of Commons, and succeeded in reconciling four of the fourteen by his personal amiability; yet the remaining eleven, who had the balance of power in their hands, decided the fare of Toryism, and poor Disraeli, with all his talent, remained in the minority The Queen was very anxious to have all the parties

represented in the Ministry, and for one moment it emed likely that, in deference to her wishes, Lord St. Lecnards would retain the great seal as Lord Chancel-lor. But the Liberal party could not accede to that proposition, as the Church patronage of the Lord Chan cellor is enormous, and Lord St. Leonards would never have given preferment to liberal Churchmen, but would have bestowed his patronage exclusively on

In France, the Eusperor sceens entirely absorbed by the preparations for his coronation, and by his firraction with a Spanish lady, but King Romba, of Naples, fears test an expedition is thought of against him, in favor of Prince Murat—a Fillibuster expedition, of course, not a regular war—so much the more, as many hallans are ations, and fortifying the principal points of his coast. In Turkey, the Montenegrines have begun the war against the Terks, though, for the last two hundred

a hope that the Alhambra will be allowed to | years their independence has been defacts acknowledged by the Ports. Prince Daniel, the new chief of the mountaineers, saiden'y surprised the Turkish fortat Zablick, and murdered all the garrison, about one hundred and twenty men, who had no expectation of an attack. Omar Pacha, the gallant Croatian renegate, immediately received orders to march with 10,000 men against Montenegro, where Russian intrigues against Turkey now have their principal seat. For the last few months Omar himself had been much disgusted by the intrigues against himself of the faustical party at Concrantinople, yet, as the outbrenk of the mountaineers must be checked, Omer had to be reconciled. On the other side, the difficulties in the Lebanon are likely to be settled in a short time, before a bloody conflict takes

According to all sources of information, the Italians, Hungarians, Follemians, Croatians and Serbs are all un-governable. The Austrian Ministry is at a loss what to do; there is no security for the adherents of the Government. In Hungary, the houses of the officials are pullaged in open day. The treasury is again empty. The proceeds of the last loan have been squandered, and in a few weeks a new loan will be attempted on the London Exchange to the amount of ten millions of pounds sterling. It is doubted whether the Government at Victims will succeed in finding men who are ready to throw their money into the gulf of the Austrian

IRELAND.

Politics-Religion-Tenant-Right.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1852. The Derby Ministry did not get leave to play out the play. The chances that were favorable to them at the third act have been wavering ever since, and at length have overthrown them. But whether the prostration is to be final, or whether, like Anteus, it is only to recover fresh strength from the fall, and they shall rise and resume office with renovated vigor, a little

The world will begin to think that constructiveness is not the forte of the Brkish Parliament; that it is much more clever at destroying Ministries than capable of forming one whose principles and constituent ele-ments, being in accordance with the condition of the Empire, the requirements of the age, and the wants of the world will secure for it permanence and stability. The last Parliament was preëminent for the frequency of these Cabinet disruptions; and now, in this new one, after having narrowly escaped "a chapter of chances," another Ministry has encountered another convulsion The "Old Duke's question" will begin to be a serious one, if the centest for power continues between two opposite sets of politicians, in regard to whose general policy there is little, if any, practical difference. How is the Queen's Government to be carried on !

Free Trade is now a great fact; a certain amount of taxation is necessary to pay the interest of our eight hundred millions of debt, and carry on the affairs of the country and her colonies; -whether direct or indirect taxation, and in what proportion the one to the other, or, as the phrase is "the extent of the area" of each, is the controversy ;-while all profess to be equally anxious for a fair distribution of it over all classes of the community. It would seem to plain people that there could not be very much difficulty in the adjustment; and, therefore, plain people think it is a quarrel of "men," not about "measures"-and that power, and preëminence, and emolument, and not political principle, or the good of the country, are the impelling mo-

The Ministry, now overthrown, have a compact and firm party, welded by common interests and feelings. Their opponents who, by a majority of eighteen overthrew them, consist of more heterogeneous materials,
—Peelites, Grahamites, Russelites or Whigs, Manchesterians or Progressists, and Reformers; both are so nicely belanced that, when the latter party all act together, our Irish Brigade have only to cross from one side of the House to the other, to turn the scale. And they are plodged to oppose whatever party opposes Irish Tenant-right,

Now, when the Ministry suffered Mr. Sergeant Shee's Tenent-right Bill to pass a second reading, and be re-ferred to a Committee along with the Attorney-Gen-eral's (Mr. Napler's) if was generally supposed that the design was to secure, or at least neutralize the Irish Party; that the calculation was, no Committee will recommend the bill, and even if they did, no Parlis ment will enact it, and so the odium of rejecting it may as well be suffered to fall upon the Committee or the House, as voluntarily be taken by the Government. Somehow, however, from want of concert or mismanagement, or over-confidence, the Earl of Derby de ounced the Tenant-right Bill in the Lords, and Mr. Napler denied that he was a party to the Bill going to a Committee in the Commons; and so the Irish Party voted against the Government on the Budget and over

Serve them right. But what of the future! If they return to power will they be more favorable? If our of the motley opposition a patchwork Administration can be formed, will it stand against the most solid com pact and powerful opposition there has been for a long while, which the late Ministry and their supporters would then become? And if it shall, will it be more favorable to Tenant-right? As to general Irish interests, the Whigs have been always far behind their opponents. The Northern Whig and other advocates of Tenant right, as distinct from the Tenant League, advise the attempt to improve Mr. Napier's Bill, inasmuch as he is ready to accede to improvements and as it does not interfere with the Ulster Tenant Custom, while it legalizes the principle of tenant-compensation for improvements. But I must leave these ministerial uncertainties, which a day or two will decide, and notice some matters of general and permanent interest.

With respect to the foreign relations of Britain and the Continental Powers, all is square and cordial. Our Ambassador escorted, with a guard of honor, to the presence of the French Emperor, and the French Amassador conducted with like éclát to the British Queen, and a contest of cordialities and gratulations in the respective presences. The augmentation of the steam et at Brest, and the channel defences, for a time for sotten-and a rivalry of pacific phrases and complimen tary protestations has succeeded to fleet equipments and army augmentations. Nor does the revolution in Spain, or the unavailing negotiation about the Madiai in Tuscany, or the unsatisfactory state of our diplomatic intercourse with Rome, or Austrian coolness, change or even effect our relations with these Powers it is "all right." They are all as unfit to go to war as are-and that is raying much-have enough to do with their money-having little enough of it-at home. and requiring all their armies to keep the peace among their own subjects.

I refer to the Roman Catholics-especially those of Ireland, now in direct antagonism to the British Gov. ernment, and in close union and intimate intercourse with their Continental Brothren-to-pecially of France bent on agitation for "religious equality"-or the abo Stion of the Protestant Church establishment and the appropriation of its property to national purposes-and securing Continental sympathy and aid in the effort. It is impossible to read the publications that, from time to time, come from the peas of the leading hierarchs in England and Ireland, the speeches of members of the "Catholic Defense," the articles in the press-reechoed. at they are, by such writers as Montalembert and the or of the Univers and not come to the conclusion that a religious conflict is not very far distant; with such helps as a compact body in Parliament, the Irish corporations mostly in Roman Catholic hands, a compiece organization of English dioceses, a vast access of Anglican clergy and laity-many of them of rank. wealth, and influence—still going on, and a wondrous rease of monastic institutions securing the poor and

estants but the annihilation of the Roman Catholic re ligion in Ireland by the conversion of its population and the resources of England and Scotland are brought into play for effecting Protestant ascendancy. The old battle, therefore, seems likely to be renewed; and for it the parties are mustering their forces with real and

energy. There is to be a coalition ministry, under the Maronia of Lansdowne and the Earl of Aberdeen; the Russellite and Peelite parties to form the great elements. But all parties have promised—parties of the late opposi-tion, that is—to merge their private views and personal feelings in the formation of a strong Administration, whose motto shall be: Free Trade, Reform. Civil and Religious Liberty, and Social Progress. If successful in conciliating the Manchesterians and the Irish party, it would not be an unreasonable calculation that

few of the adherents of the late Government should fall in-that portion which is found in the rear ranks of every Government, familiarly designated "waiters on Providence." There might thus come to be a Government that would last a while-for the country can't afford these continual choppings and changesand with Aberdeen, the pacific, and Graham, who opposed the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, conciliation and progress might postpone, if not avert that critical conflict before alluded to.

It is not easy to foresee what effect the change will

have upon the affairs of Ireland. The Tenant-right cause—the settlement of which question lies at the foundation of the peace and prosperity of the country -was placed, by the late debates, in a more favorable position than ever before. But whether Napier, now that he is out of office, will go on with his bill, -or his successor take it up —us Disracli did his predecessor's Budget on entering office, or whether the Irish Party will go for the "Pledge," Mr. Sergeant Shee's bill in its entirety, and opposition to every Government that won't make it a Cabinet question, time alone

Meanwhile the religious controversy proceeds with undiminished arder. The Scottish Free Church have connected with their Mission in the West, a farm at Ballinglen, in Maye, of some 230 acres, which, with the tract adjoining, it is proposed to purchase for £5,000, as a nucleus for missionary and school opera-tions, as well as for an agricultural training institution. The Episcopal Mission is spreading into the most secluded districts. And the Irish General Assembly's Mission has a multitude of girls trained in their schools to the sewed muslin manufacture. But the in-dustrial training and agricultural improvement do not neutralize the opposition of the the Roman Catholic clergy; because they are connected with Protestant teaching, and avowedly ancillary to it.

And now-from protracted, heavy, almost incessant rains-apprehensions are entertained of an unfavorable year; injury to the winter wheat, the ground unfitted for early spring crops. And not only in Ireland, but in England and on the continent have there been overwhelming foods, laying the flat countries under water, and leading to alarming forebodings.

In confidence that whatever Government may be in office, there will be favorable consideration given and liberal sid afforded to Irish enterprine, railway extension is all the talk : the Belfast line, by Ballymens, is to strike off a branch by Cookstown, that will reach the Armagh line at that town, and from Derry on by Eniskillen to Sigo. The Armagh line is to be extended by Cavan to Clones; thence it will be connected with he Great Western, to Galway. Thus the West and North, at other points, will be connected, as South and West are with the North by Dublin.

All is anxiety as to who are to be our new Lord-Lieutenant and Secretary. If they send men like the present-no violent party politicians, but intelligent, spirited, frank, conciliatory-who will prefer the advancement of the material interests of the country to the elevation of a party, it will be all right. The country is just entering on a new and prosperous career; the approaching exhibition will give a stimulus to manufactures that are wonderfully extending; and all that is required is impartial rule, and fostering encouragementfrom those in high places. TELESCOPOS.

P. S.—Up to this date, the reports are that no com-munication had been held between the Framers of the New Administration and the Manchester and Irish Parties. If they do not make 'Progress' and " Irish interests" a part of their symbol, there will be speedily, another tumble. But during the Christmas Holidays better thoughts may arise, and wiser counsels prevail. What cares the country whether the Whig or Tory Aristocrats have the honor and glory of ruling, and share the emoluments of office and patronage among their countess hangers on? The Ministry that will stand must be one for the time.

The Popessid he would'nt come to crown Napoleon the Third. Napoleon the Third said, then he would go to Rome-as Charlemagne did. Then the Pope said, too much trouble-for he would have an army at his back-and so the Pope will come. And he is wise.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

-Mr. Vincent, the only officer saved from -An English company has been formed to

supply Berlin with water.

—The Moniteur publishes the returns of the merchandise imported into France during the eleven months of 1852, ending on the 1st inst, the duties on which produced 126,334,377 france, or 19,000,000 more than during the corresponding period of 1831.

—Some valuable remains, drawings and mod-

els of which have been sent to the Royal Society, have lately been discovered at Metarennan, the encient Mem

-A letter from Trieste states that a Sclavo-

—A letter from I ruste states that a Schwo-nian Chief, of the frontier of Albania, the Kaez of Miri-tidi, has revolted against the Ottoman Porte. —Letters from Leipsic state that the betroch-al of the Emperor of Austria with the Princess Marie Si-deni, one of the daughters of the King of Saxony, will be solemnized during the visit of his Imperial Majesty at the Court of Decelor.

-The Cologne Gazette states that the Turkish Government had caused 300 Maygar coldiers to be end-tenly disarmed and led to a prison at Serajeo, in Bus-ain. The alleged cause of this proceeding is, that the It is said that M. Ledru-Rollin has just been

enriched by a legacy of 4,000,000 francs, bequeathed to his wife, an English lady of good family. —A piece of land was sold recently in the

od of the Royal Exchange, London, at the of #800.000 per acre. The Augsburg Gazette states that the Prince egent of Baden has made proposals to marry the eldest aughter of the reigning Prince of Liechtenstein. —Rumor has found a new bride for Louis Na-

cleon in the daughter of the Duke Maximilian The Pacha of Egypt has sent a beautiful

to the Emperor Louis Napo Heart of the British Museum, has been completed, and alls 57 folio volumes.

—The Posen Gazette says the Emperor of

sia intends to restrict the punishment of the Knout nilitary delinquents only. —Uncle Tour's Cabin has already been transed into French, Italian and Spanish, and is advertised in Janush, Swedish, Polish and Prussian. -The officers of the Austrian army have re-

cently been ferbidden to write articles for any public cornal, under pain of imprisonment for a term of not -The Bayarian Government has ordered that

every parish a public magazine of corn shall be es-hished at the cost of the parish, for the purpose of aking provision against dearth. making provision against dearth.

—The Minister of Commerce, at Berlin, has issued an order that in future sil rails to be laid down on new railways shall be wrought from and that cast from rails, sirendy laid down, shall be gradually replaced

wrought iron ones.

The Lords of the Admiralty have issued inructions to the Admiralty agents on the West India ation not to permit invalids and distressed seamen

om places where the yellow fever is raging to be re-sved on loard the homeward-bound mail-packets. The Emperor Louis Napoleon has caused a gold medal to be given to each of his addes de-camp an i officers d'ordonance, se also to other persons of his household, enabling them to gain access to all public es-tablishments and monuments, and all public solemnities. It is stated in *The Athenaum* that a Russian

Micrary man of much taste and accomplishment has completed a translation into Russian of "The House of the Seven Gables," and published the same in a Musco-Six steamers of the late German fleet, which

has long been lying in the Weser, have been sold to the English General Steam Navigation Company for £30,700, and have been delivered to the crews sent to take posshe have been delivered to the crews sent to take pos-session of them and navigate them to England. -The Austrian Government has ordered that, — The Abstrain Government has ordered that, when serious accidents shall occur on any of the railways belonging to the State, a daguerreotype shall be immediately taken of the train, in order to facilitate the investigation into the causes of the accident. For this purposes a daguerreotype apparatus is to be sent to all the railway stations.

It turns out that Hoysradt, who was sup-Let' It turns out that Hoysradt, who was supposed to be so much injured by the burstarious entry on the premises of the Meass. Waterman, of Albary, was the surglar himself; he only feigned to be injured. He has recently been on a visit home, and has expanded all the money he had stolen. On being informed of these suspicions, he was arrested by the Albary Chief of Police, and confessed to all these circumstances. He as if that he took the money and hid it sway in the privy. He then returned to his room, took a shoebran, and hancked out one of his teeth, which was somewhat loose. (Hoysradt had formerly practiced a little in dentistry.) He then took a comb and senatched his face, being careful to let the blood run down on his shirt. Next, he laid down on the bed without covaring, for the purpose of becoming cold, and the last thing he did was to the his neckerchier round his throat. The rest the public know. After he had made this confesion, the Chief took him is charge, and committed him for examination.

The Firemen's (Anti-License) ticket pre

TRXAS

We have received Texas dates to the 30th ult-The Western Texan says, the Assistant Quar-rmaster at San Antonio, has received orders to hold mash in readiness to remove his depit to Indianola.

meet in readiness to remove his depot to Indianola.

All through Brazoria County, sugar making All through Brazoria County, sugar making is progressing rapidly, and the yield of cane is abundant. Most of the grinding will be over in less than a mouth, and from the long continuance of favorable weather, nearly double the crop will be made that was at one time satisfacted. The cane generally, is of a superior quality, and the sugar made will compare favorably with the best produce of Louisiana. In Columbia, business has been generally brisk, and produce keeps coming in daily.

The Brazos and Trinity are reported quite low, and it is rumored that the steamers Star Sta Kate are both aground up the Trinity.

The old plan of lightering passengers from the New Orleans steamers, when they arrive at Matagorda Bay, to Indianola, has been discontinued since the wharf at Powder Horn was constructed. Passengers now travel in backs and omnibuses from the wharves to

The Board of Directors of the San Antonio and Gulf Railroad, have at last agreed, by a vote of 14 to 1, that the Gulf terminus of the road shall finally be at Saluria. For the present, the terminus shall be at Fort Welearn from The Houston Telegraph that the

Engineer engaged in surreying the Houston and Austin Railroad, has completed his estimate for the grading of the first section of the road from that city to the Cypress. and he finds that the average cost of the earth work wil not exceed \$800 a mile, Judge Billups Gayle died at Liberty. Liberty

County, on the 19th ult. Judge Gayle emigrated from Mobile to Texas in 1841, and was, at the time of his death, Acting Chief Justice of Liberty County. A petition is circulating in San Antonio, ask-

ngress to open a road direct from that city to to del Norte. The engineer, Professor P. F. Tournadre, had

commenced the survey of the Texas and Louisiana Rail-road, at the Texas boundary, on the 30th ult, and pro-gress west, via Marshall. The Company agree to pay him \$1,000 to run the line and make the necessary pro-From The Indianola Bulletin we learn that

Capt, McClellan, of the U.S. Topographical Engineers, will, in a few days, commence a survey of Matagorda Bay and the Pass, and expects to make a full examination of both. He will, it is understood, make observations as to the practicability of improving and deepening the bar at the Pass.

A Thrilling Incident. The first settlers in Maine found, beside its

The first settlers in Maine found, beside its red faced owners, other and abundant sources of annoyance and danger. The majestic forests, which then waved where now is heard the hum of business, and where a thousand villages stand, where the homes of innumerable wild and savage animals. Often at night was the tarmer's family aroused from sleep by the noise without, which told that brain was storaing the sheep pen or the pig sty, or was laying violent pave upon some unlucky cali—and often, on a cold winter evening, did they roll a larger log against the door, and with besting heartsdraw closer around the fire, as the dismad howl of the wolf echoed through the woods. The wolf was the most ferecious, blood thirsty, but cowardly of all, rarely attacking man, unless driven by severe hunger, and hearts draw closer around the are, as the dismat how of the wolf echaed through the woods. The wolf was the most ferocious, blood-thirsty, but cowardly of all, rarely attacking man, unless driven by severe hunger, and seeking his victim with the utmost pertinacity. The incident which I am about to relate occurred in the early history of Biddeford. A man who then lived on the farm now occupied by Mr. II.—, was one autumn engaged in felling trees at some distance from his house. His little son eight years old, was in the habit, while his mother was busy with household cares, of running out into the field and woods around the house, and often coling where the father was at work. One day, after the first had robbed the trees of their foliage, the father laft his work somer than usual, and started for home. Just on the edge of the forest he saw a curious pile of leaves—without stopping to think what had made it he cautiously removed the leaves, when what was his astonishment to find his ewn darling hoy lying there sound asleep! Twas but the work of a moment to take up the little sleeper, put in his place a small log, carefully replace the leaves, and conceal himself among the nearest bushes, there to watch the result. After waiting there a short time he heard a wolf selisation howl, quickly followed by another and another, fill the woods seemed alive with the fearful sounds. The how's came nearer, and in a few minutes a large, gaunt, savage looking wolf leaped into the opening, closely followed by the whole pack. The leader sprang directly upon the pile of leaves and in an instant scattered them in every direction. Soon as he saw the deception, his look of thereeness and confidence changed to that of the most abject fear. He shrank back, cowered to the ground, and passively awaited his fair; for the rest, carraged by the supposed cheat, fell upon him, tore him in pieces and devoured him on the spot. When they had finished their comrade, they wheel around, plunged into the forest and disappeared; within five numutes

For Fernando H. Ingham, son of W. Smith Low Fernando H. Ingham, son of W. Smith Ingham, Esq., of Cate Four Corners, N. Y., committed suicide on Sunday night last by taking (as stated on a paper found in his trunk) near three ounces of landamin. The decreased was about 23 years of age, and was subject to abberations (of mind. He had twice been an inmate of the Lineatic Asylam, and was supposed to be permanently cured until found in bed a corpse.

The Nashrille Union calls Gen. Cass "a

fossil remain of old fogyism." Now how very honorable it is to the Democracy, says Prentice, that a large majority of the last Democratic National Convention at Halmore persisted in voting day after day for the nonunation of an old "fossil remain" for the Presidency.

Nimrod F. Martin, who was confined in

the jail at Cambridge City, lows, on a charge of arson, committed suicide on the 20th ult., by hanging himself in

The Steuben Courier says The Addison Journal has ceased to exist, and that the Press has been re moved to Naples, Ontario Co., where Mr. Denton has started

W. Hollands, editor and proprietor of The West Troy Advocate, walked off one of the horse farry-boats, which plies between Troy and West Troy, between 5 and 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and was drowned-

The voters of Belfast, at a meeting on the atin uit, decided to accept the City Charter, and the tration will be effected in March. David Swall was killed near Terre Haute,

** Central Times is the title of a new paper just started in Bloomington, by our friends Underwood & Co., late of Western Whig.

FF Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, of Pa., is named for the Cabinet, by a correspondent of The lower City Re-

George M. Jones was arrested near Monticello, Ga., for negro-stealing, having twelve angroes in his possession at his camp. Mr. Cist, who is engaged in taking the

census of Cincinnati, is of the opinion that the popula of the city, within the corporate limits, is 165,000. The arrangements for the celebration of

ranklin's birth-day have been perfected by the printers columbus. Ohio. President—Charles B. Flood. An adjourned meeting of the Mechanics ois will be held in Springfield on the first Tuesday in

The Camden (Me.) Advertiser is to be removed to Rockland, and published at Rockland and Co The Salem (Mass.) Register says that Hon.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, lanuary. The first article in this number gives a sum mary of Niebuhr's Life, Herbert's Captain's of the Old World is favorably reviewed, with a well timed protest against his adoption of Grote's Greek orthography, Sir William Hamilton furnishes the theme of an ela article, discussing the theories of Perception and Causality, and the subject of University Education, the Queechy Novels are kindly noticed, evidently by feminine pen, Weber's Universel History suggests a learned exposition of the relations of the Common Law and the Church, Frere's version of Aristophanes is ably reviewed, with interesting specimens of the Greek Drama, the brief history of the Republic at Rome is given after Farini, a notice of Hawthorne's Blithedale gives occasions to some foolish comments on Socialism, by a Hunker philosopher who dreads the extirpation of poverty, as damaging the foundation of charity, while the number winds up with several short literary no-tices. The exterior of the matronly North-American has experienced a striking change since we last saw it, the large type of the present number almost vying with the uncial letters of an old classical manuscript. (C.

WHAT IS HONZOPATHY," by JOHN Errs, M. D. (Svo. pp. 16. J. T. S. Smith.) This is a well-written tract, presenting a common-sense view the Hemeopathic system of medical practice. In a small compass, it explains the physiological principles on which this treatment is founded, and answers sereral popular objections that are often alleged against the system. The tract has gone through three editions in London, and is now reprinted at the expense of an eminent business man of this City, who was deeply im

pressed with its merits, as he met with it accidentally while on an European tour. The motte on the title page shows that Shakspeare had a presage of Homeopathy, when, in Romeo and Juliet, he makes the discreet Benvelie advise the frantic lover as follows :

"Tet, man! one fire burns out anothers burning, One pain is lessened by another's anguish; Turn giddy, and be help by backward turning; One desperate grief cures with another's languish. Take then some new injection to thy eye, And the rank poison of the old will die,"

"THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER," JANUARY, opens with a learned account of the Recent Aspects of Judaism; a Speech by Rev. Dr. Dewey follows on Lit. urgical Forms, intended to be spoken at the Baltimore Unitarian Convention; an Essay on Evangelical and Philosophical Religion, and a Review of Bartel's Discourses are the most important of the remaining artieles. We are duly thankful for the information which the reviewer of Bartol condescends to give us that it is decidedly unevangelical to "nickname as infidel the writings of such men as Newman and Gregg, Theodore Parker and Henry James." (C. S. Francis & Ca.)

THE SHIP-BUILDER'S MANUAL," by JOHN W. GRIFFITHS. A new serial by a well-known writer on maritime affairs, devoted to the principles of paval architecture, and furnishing a scale of dimensions in detail for all descriptions of vessels, not only in the construction of the hull, but in the spars, rigging, sails, anchors, and so forth, in tabulated form. We have examined the first number, which is just issued. It treats of the different kind of timber used in vessels, and after a sonerous and superfluous introduction, furnishes a good deal of useful information. (Wm. Stephenson.)

CITY ITEMS.

ENTERTAIMENTS .- [The various places of Entertainment and Amusement were last night, for the first time since Christmas, very thinly attended. The storm was a damper indeed]

Wm. Ross Wallace will deliver to-night, before the

Mechanics' Institute, his excellent lecture upon Peter the Great. Prof. Silliman will lecture before the Brooklyu

Institute, we believe.

E. P. Whippie, Esq., will deliver a lecture to night

before the Historical Society. We are not apprised of At the Broadway to night "La Sonnambula" will be repeated, with a change of programme, Signor Vietti being the tenor (Elvino.) Mad. Alboni's first appearance

in this opera was bailed with universal acclamation, and its repetition was unanimously demanded. After the Opera, the ballet of "Giralda," by Mile. Bulan, Mons. At WALLACK's, Bulwer's "Money" will be the chief feature, in which Miss Keene and the whole excellent

company will appear. Before the comedy will be given the elegant little piece, "A Morning Call," by Miss Keene and Lester.
At Buaron's, the same bill will be repeated—" Laugh

and Grow Fat" and "Paris and London," by Burton and his choice company.

At Barnum's, the last of Tom Thumb, the drama of

"Raymond and Agnes," the "Forty Thieves," &c.
At the Cracus there is a new Progamme, and the
first appearance of two or three leading performers. WOOD'S MINSTRELS-The usual variety of Ethiopian Melodies, Dances, &c.

BANVARD'S HOLV LAND gives a correct view of the scenery of Palestine. RISLEY'S PANORAMA OF THE THAMES IS NOW OR OX-

hibition—giving a faithful representation of some of the most noted scenery in the central portion of Eng-

BRYAN'S GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART is still open to the public.

The snow yesterday was too much for the City railroads. A mixture of mud and snow accumulated between the breaks and the wheels; friction on the rail was lost, and after slow and doubtful work during the day, the raffrond men retreated soon after dark, leaving the cars on the track, and their custom ers to foot it.

A touch of true winter at last. Yesterday morning about daylight a snow storm began, with s north wind, and continued till about noon, when it changed to rain, but shortly afterward back to snow. continuing until after midnight. The wind blew a per-fect gale all the evening, and the streets were nearly deserted. The depth of snow might have been six inches, if the wind had loft it where it fell, but it was so whirled about that no fact of its quantity could be as-

The storm last night was fatal to navigation. Boats that ought to have arrived did not; and

Legs were legs, last night. Cars were stopped; omnibuses slow; hacks high, and the storm furious. Legs only could be depended upon, and thick boots and India rubbers were all the go.

A few sleighs were out, last night, for the first ship of the season.

No cars from the country arrived last night up to midnight. All stick in snow-banks, or hindered by the slipperiness of the tracks. There was no Opera at Niblo's last

night, in consequence of the illness of Madame Son-teg. She is, hovever, recovering, and on Friday night we shall have "La Figlia" for the last time. On Mon-day, we are premised "Il Barbiere," with Badiali as the Barber, Sontages Rosina, Pozzolini as Sig. Almavi-

POSTPONED .- Most things were postponed last night-lectures especially. Prof. Koepper's lecture upon "Mohammed," Prof. Lewis's on "The Six Days of Creation," both went over to another day. Prof. Koepper will deliver his lecture on Wednesday even

The lease of the lot at the north-east corner of Broadway and Fulton at., was sold yesterday for \$14,500 per year. The lot is 29 by 77 feet. All improvements are to be given up at the end of 21 years, or if the heirs (or owners) of the property should die before that period, to be given up at their death.

to We learn that Messra. James Beck & Co., proprietors of the large dry goods store in Broad way, have purchased the property on the east corner of Tenth st. and Broadway, with the intention of removing their business thither.

NEW MUSEUM UP Tows .- We understand that Mr. Barnum has purchased a large plot of ground on the north-east corner of Broadway and Houston-st. running through to Crosby-st., upon which, probably, he will erect a magnificent edifice for his Museum, &c

AT THE CITY HALL.-The Mayor has shown his hand, on railroad matters, by vetoing the Ninth-avenue grant. If he is to be what this would indicate, stages are up again. But, what is the use ! The Common Council-st least a constitutional majority of them-are already sold to certain railroad speculators. and bills will pass, in spite of Mayor Westervelt

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER WORCESTER .-The steamer Worcester left this City at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon for Norwich, with a large number of passengers, and when nearly opposite Huntington some of her machinery gave way and she became unmanageable, leaving her at the meet of the winds and waves. The accident occurred about 8 o'clock. At about I o'clock it began to blow a perfect hurricane, accompanied with snow. The Captain hoisted signals of distress, and at about 3 o'clock a steamer was observed about three miles from the W., which proceeded on, scemingly regardless of the situation of the W. It proved to be the steamer Commodore, Capt. Lewis, from Stonington for this City; but when she saw the signals she returned to the Worcester, and after great difficulty, owing to the darkness of the night and the rough sea, succeeded in making fast to the W. and towed her to Throgg's Neck, where the W. anchored. and the Commodore lay by her until daylight, when she again took her in tow, and brought her to the City. Capt. Lewis, of the Commodore, is truly deserving of praise for his conduct on this occasion, and his energetic action called forth the warmest gratitude of the re-